Our Military Government.

We are often fearful that those who alone have power to administer our State Government and have in charge the welfare and peace of the country, do not sufficiently appreciate their responsible and trying position. Unused to civil jurisdiction, and unfamiliar with the workings of civil governments, the soldier is not likely to succeed at first to give satisfaction in the ad ministration of civil law. His education and habits are very different from those of the civilian, and his experience gives him rather an aversion to the forms of civi government than an admiration for them. Impetuous, quick and decisive, he disdains the law's delays, and with him the Army Regulations comprise more wisdom and justice than is found in the Common Law of England.

Amilitary government, on the other hand cannot be expected to be very popular with a people whose love of freedom has always been a boast, and whose forefathers sough refuge among the wilds of America from the persecutions of their own government, and purchased by the sword the right to govern themselves, which they handed down as a priceless heritage to their posterity. The fact that the soldier has a dis dain for the civil form of government, and the citizen hates the military government with equal fervor, has no influence upon the relations of the one to the other now The soldier rules with no less relentles rigor, and the citizen bears his trials with no greater fortitude from sympathy with the merits or faults of each other.

So far as our civil government is concerned, it is a ridiculous sham, permitted to have an apparent existence, and de signed to tickle the fancies of such old fogies who, in their antiquated simplicity, may desire and imagine that the United States is still a Republic. Its continuance is in apperance only. The civil officers are without power, and the tenure of their office depends upon the will of one man. Their orders, executive and judicial, are without authority and almost without respect. The most ancient and sacred laws are the convenient shuttlecocks for inexperienced players, and vox populi has been degraded into the miserable croakings of disfranchised traitors.

As deplorable as this state of affairs may be, there are conditions within the limits of our own Government much worse. Dis membered and refused representation, with no connecting link between us and the mother government except the bayonet; with no bond of union except those given by the tax-gatherer, or which bear the stamp of the Internal Revenue officers, and no loyal road to reconstruction save over the grave of our honor-disloyal, rebellious districts-our present situation is incomparably better than is the condition of the loyal State of TENNESSEE. With the shadow of a civil government at Raleigh, and the reality of a military one at Charleston, it is infinitely to be preferred to the hybrid Re publican tyranny which has its throne at Nashville. If we are to be governed by soldiers, we prefer those under the command of General SICKLES, than "State Guards," acting under the orders of a North Carolina Brownlow. If we are to have an election, we would choose the honorable soldier to the doubtful politician to enforce the franchise law. If to preserve the peace it is necessary to keep a standing army in our midst, we desire the General, and not the State Government to foot the bill. If our rights are to be ignored, our liberties jeoparded and our honorable pride humbled, let it be done by the representatives of power, and not by the miserable creatures of our own servileness and cowardice.

New Berne Politics,

The New Berne correspondent of th Raleigh Sentinel says in regard to political squabbles and aspirants :

"It is well understood here that Col. David Heaton will be put forward, at the proper time, as columns, that in consequence of an order a Republican candidate for Congress. Recently, however, a new aspirant for Radical honors has appeared in the person of one Ellsworth, a native instructions from District Headquarters in of Maine, called by courtesy "Reverend," and at present officiating in the pulpit of the Congregaional chapel in this place. Ellsworth has been haranguing the blacks about "their rights," and such slang, and succeeded in building up a radical wing to the Radical party whereupon his claims give great uneasiness to th Conservative or Meninger wing, who go for Hes- aside. The order is based upon the ground ton. In Ellsworth's train comes Lawyer Carpen- that the jury is not in conformity with the ter, who envieth George Nason's berth in the Post-office. A third conspirator aspires to the perquisites and emoluments of the Custom House.
"These little differences threaten to cause a split in the party, and we shall watch the progress of the matter with interest, taking some consolation from the old adage that when thieves fall out,

be recollected that Wilmington at present found the parties guilty, and His Honor, rendered themselves liable to removal by Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Criminal Court, over which you preside, not have is in the same district with New Berne, and unless the Convention fixes the congressional districts to suit aspirants, possibly we have our EJLSWORTHS and HEATONS.-We have no respectable person hereabouts gravely appealed from the decision of the who elbows Congressmen to remove the disabilities of Governor Holden as does Judge could not recognize the appeal the latter gentleman, but we have the equal of either in qualifications, mental and loyal, and we cannot tell why the little junta suspension of all further jury trials until of New Berne should get into a muss before it is ascertained that the selection lies in conformity with the order upon the subwithin their organization. To be sure the last Congressman, Hon. C. C. CLARK, elected from this district, is a resident of that city, but it does not follow that his successor must also reside there. In fact, that having been an illegal election, conducted Meares addressed a letter to General "more honored in the breach than the observance." Anyhow, let our New Berne vised-that there had been no session of save trouble and discord.

The Tennessee Election.

to the cause of reconstruction or creditable usual, with the result above stated. In to the Republican party, of which they re- consequence of the positive informagard BrownLow and his abettors disrepu- tion from the military that all yerdicts Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, dur-

There is nothing in the success of the deemed it unnecessary to continue the jury Sheriff, therefore, can in no possible way be medal for Juarez.

Radicals in that State but the unscrupulous use of power and the skillful manipulation of the registry lists, and the unexpected good order which prevailed is an evidence merely that General Thomas and pose, the jury lists will have been revised his United States soldiers were more potent for good than the militia of Governor BrownLow were for evil. With four-fifths of the whites disfranchised by the State Constitution, and any desired proportion of the remainder disfranchised by the orlers of Governor BrownLow, the vote in CENNESSEE signifies nothing but that the work of Radicalism has been well done, and elish the fact that law and order was maintained at the point of the bayonet. The whole picture illustrates a State reconstrusted under the liberal and protecting influences of the Congressional plan, and is, we

Radicalized South. closes with the following truthful and sug- may benefit millions yet unborn. gestive observations:

The condition of Tennessee is, then, to-day, as it vasa week ago-volcanic; so evidently explosive hat it must continue a source of most painful anxety. * * * The sole hope of peace and pros-perity for the State—lies in the adoption of more oderate counsel than can be anticipated while rownlow fills the Executive chair. It is the reof Tennessee deplorable, and that suggests the langer of an extreme proscriptive policy in reorganizing other portions of the South.

The Horrors of Andersonville. The Northern people, inflamed by years f war and bloodshed, and their hatred raised to a white heat on account of the assassination of President Lincoln, demanded at the close of actual hostilities, victims to appease their wrath. The life of Mrs. Surratt was sacrificed to allay the excitement caused by the murder of the President, and poor Wirz was executed to appease the ghost of Andersonville. We knew then that not many years would clapse before these ery people would be as anxious to make individuals responsible for the hasty execution of their own excited and intemperate demands.

Already, in the Congress of the United States, one honorable member, himself a leading General of the Federal army, has charged another honorable member, who represented the Government at the con spiracy trial, with the murder of Mrs. Surratt, and the ghost of Andersonville "has burst its cerements" and points to one high in authority as "the serpent that did sting

The letter of Colonel Ould, which we recently published, is beginning to have its effects, and we soon will learn who is reponsible for the continued confinement of Northern soldiers in Southern prisons in the face of the fact that the resources of the South were not sufficient to provide for its own troops. We make the following extract from a letter of Mr. Browne, a correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was captured and held by the Confederate authorities in close confinement over a year

Mr. Richardson and myself spent nearly ease of the brave men in the hands of the enemy and every one we met told the same store, that he Secretary of War was the obstacle in the way the resumption of the exchange.

Massachusetts, stated positively that he had been e ered by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro mestion to compicate and prevent the exchange. ol. A. B. Streight of Indianapolis, Indiana, a fellow prisoner with us in the Libby, told Mr. Richardson, after our return to freedom, that, in an interview between the Secretay and himself e former declared to him the Government not afford to exchange able skeletons. Other officers and civilians me that he had used to them the same language effect; and there is no doubt whatever that that was his policy and his determination until the clamors of the people compelled him to retire from his barbarous position.

Every one is aware that, when the exchange lid take place, not the slightest alteration had curred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released twelve or eighteen onths before as at the resumption of the cartel which would save to the Republic at least two-lee or fifteen thousand heroic lives. That they were not saved is due alone to Mr Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy; AND, AS I THE DIGGER OF THE UNNAMED GRAVES THAT CROWD HISTORIC AND NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN HORRORS."

The Criminal Court.

It will be seen, by reference to our loca from Colonel Frank, in compliance with Charleston, Judge Meares has continued all the cases on the docket of the Criminal Court requiring a jury, being thus officially informed that their verdicts would be set requirements of General Order No. 32, which directs the proper civil officers to place the names of all citizens paying

Now, this may be all very well for the negroes for an affray took place, and the to the thought is the only solution of the of such an efficient and courteous agent. claims of our little neighbor, but it must facts being simple and plain, the jury opinion that certain county officials have The following gentlemen, residing on the quarters, to be suspended until the order is obey-Judge Meares, imposed a fine of five dollars upon each. A Mr. Rhoades, recently of the Philadelphia bar, but now a practitioner here, who defended the negroes, Court to General Sickles. Of course the Upon application, the Post Commander telegraphed to General Sickles, and the such time as the jury lists may be revised

ject, was the result. Some ten days since, upon an intimation from the military that the term of the Court would not be permitted unless there was a revision of the jury lists, Judge by rebels, any example then set is possibly Sickles, informing him of the difficulties of the case-that the lists had not been refriends wait awhile, and the delay may the County Court, or meeting of the Magistrates, the proper civil officers, whose duty it was by the laws of the State to revise these lists, and desiring to know if A few, a very few, of the more proscrip- the verdicts would be set aside, as it would tive Radical organs at the North, rejoice be useless in this event to hold the term of over the success of BrownLow's victory in the Court. This letter was forwarded TENNESSEE. The more influential and re- through the Post Commander, to which spectable of them see nothing in there- there was no reply. The Judge, theresult beneficial to Tennessee, encouraging fore, began the session of the Court as

til the next term. And here the matter rests at present, whatever, either in term time or at cham-At-the October term of the Court, we sup- | bers. and the names of all tax-payers, without regard to color or property qualification, will have been placed upon them, and thidangerous and radical change of qualification of jurors, co-existent with the Common Law, will be made without producing a ripple upon the surface of the great revolution through which we are passing. In the future the events of tothe admirers of Republican liberty may not day, which hardly claim a passing notice, may form the fruitful subject for the study of statesmen and a potent warning for the consideration of Governments. A fledge-United States, defeated before a jury of his thereof. fear, the unpleasant foreshadowing of the countrymen, and appealing from the decision of a Judge to the bayonets of a Gen-The New York Times, commenting on the eral, may excite merriment to-day, but it

Parties Founded on Races.

The more respectable orators from the North, who have made political pilgrimages through the South for the purpose of noteness of this prospect that renders the aspect of the Radical party, have invariably disdanger resulting in such a course. Even same warning, and the Southern blacks have, from all sources, been advised of the tle promptly. evil effects of party affiliations which divide them as a class from the whites, among whom they live and from whom they receive the labor necessary for their support. A war of races, which would surely follow in the wake of the formation of parties founded upon this issue, while it would be disastrous in the last degree to the country, must inevitably be totally destructive to the blacks; and we would hail with pleasure the increasing and seemingly honest endeavors of Republican orators and papers to prevent the formation of politieal parties upon a basis so impolitic and conflict with their professions.

disfranchisement of the white, and by the this measure. unanimous suffrage of the black race. Here week in the National capital after our escape, en- blamable. Their blood has been stirred slavery and the oppressions of their former "ernor of Tennessee." masters, and reminded that by unity of over the heads of "rebels."

With such advice it is not to be wondered that occasional riots occur, or that even in our usually quiet and orderly City whose names I cannot now remember, assured and their orders without authority. To blacks always interlard their speeches with cals for foreign purposes which is rejected wholesome advice, warn their hearers of at home. the dangers of a collision of races, and beseech them not to commit acts of violence

> had once made himself very offensive to Cumberland and surrounding counties. the students by his arrogance and severity. The business relations of Fayetteville and lieve-cried out, "Boys, that pump is a increase in that section. nailed to the pump.

The Jury Lists.

the military authority. If it is desired to create vacancies for the purpose of filling them with individuals more acceptable, this can be done without these officials inofficers who will not lend themselves to such | Captain F. M. Wooren. proceedings, and we look for no removals here unless civil officials are forced, by a high sense of duty and responsibility, not to comply with the orders of Gen. SICKLES In this case, when their civil obligations interfere with their obedience to the military orders, a resignation, we are confident, will prevent the necessity of a resort to James Garrason, was entirely destroyed. harsher measures. Our people will be found to be law-abiding, and no resort to force will be necessary to compel their

compliance with the law of the land. In the case under consideration, no blame | there was no insurance. can possibly be attached to any one for neglect to revise the jury lists in time Court. General SICKLES' order says :

"All citizens assessed for taxes and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists recommendations to our readers. of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdic-tions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons and place them on the jury ists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner

The "proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors" in North Carolina are the Magistrates constituting the would be set aside, His Honor wisely ing a term of the Court. The Judge and

trials, and so ordered their continuance un- held responsible for the failure to comply, having no jurisdiction in the premises

General Sickles' order was promulgated on the 30th of May, and published here on the 4th of June, following. The County Court began its session on Monday, 10th of June. The Clerk of the County Court did not hand to the Sheriff the tax lists until the 1st of July, which was according to law. The Court could not, therefore, on the 10th of June, have conformed to the order, for it was impossible for it to know what citizens were "assessed for taxes." The lists not being complete, many names would have been omitted, which would have rendered an over-zealous desire to ling at the bar in the Republic of the conform to the order a palpable violation

The order, in pointing out persons qualified as jurors, does not say that they must merely have been "assessed for taxes," deplorable condition of affairs in that State, will constitute a lesson for the future which but adds, "and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors." Now, as scarcely any taxes have their whole duties. The object of punishment, been paid for the current year, we cannot tell and in inflicting punishment upon offenders, is to how the proper civil officers could even now comply with it. The order clearly embraces only such as have actually paid their uniting the Southern blacks in the interests taxes, for General Sickles knew full well that many who were assessed never actualclaimed a desire of dividing the races in ly paid, and was particular to embrace only their duties, are assaulted even upon the streets this section into separate parties -- have, in- those who had. Arrearages of taxes has of this city. Where will all this end? It will end deed, warned the colored people of the been the rock upon which many Sheriffs have been wrecked, and we do not believe negro orators themselves have uttered the that the privilege of sitting on juries will possess sufficient charms to cause all to set-

It will be thus seen that no officers are to blame in this matter, and any attempt to oust reflection upon them or create unnecessary excitement about the matter, can ignorance, a desire to malign and misrepresent our officials and people, or in a selfish ambition to fill the vacancies the removal of civil officers would create.

dangerous, were not their acts in direct Universal suffrage exists in no Northern favor of that party by the almost universal on at the North do the Radicals advocate death, making no chort for exertion.

It seems that they are equally unjust in and in other Southern States, men and pa- rejoicing over the election of men at the with a brief explanation of the nature of each. pers who reprobate the formation of par- South who would not be acceptable at the Their attention was first called to the most heinties founded on races, are busily engaged North. By national legislation men are ous of all offences, that of homicide, consisting of agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. by specious appeals and by oath-bound placed in high authority in one section secret associations in arraying the black whose aspirations for office would be hootnatives in political antagonism to the white ed at in the other. While the Governor of natives. Before the advent of these politi- Pennsylvania orders a State salute in honor cal missionaries and previous to the of the election of that reverend model of has been changed by military order to ten years' tions, the colored population in the Low, to the gabernatorial chair of Tennes-South were peaceful, orderly and generally see, the Philadelphia Press, one of Dr. industrious; but no one is so blind as not Forney's "two papers, both daily," gives to perceive lately a great depreciation in him the following very doubtful complitheir behavior. For this they are hardly ment: "We would not willingly see him little comment. This crime would, in the opinion "Governor of Pennsylvania, but we do up by recalling all the imagined horrors of " want him and rejoice in seeing him Gov-

When BrownLow could be used and the action they can render themselves inde- Radical party of Pennsylvania needed his cation and adul ery, and the offence of keeping dispendent of the whites and control affairs help, he was feted and toasted about Philadelphia. But when the party required dirty work in Tenne-see, which their necessities did not require in Pennsylvania, he is cast aside as too unclean for them and hung of Wilmington our officials are insulted like a millstone around the necks of the white people of Tennessee. Brownlow is be sure, these men who lead astray the not the only dirty tool used by the Radi-

E. T. McKethan.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is our authorized agent in Fayette-A proctor of Trinity College, Dublin, ville, and he will attend to our business in bies - In view of the challenge of the array of

HAVE REMARKED BEFORE, HE IS UNQUESTIONABLY One dark night they caught him in one of the neighboring country with Wilming-THE VICINITY OF EVERY SOUTHERN PRISON WITH the College yards, and, taking him under ton is so closely connected, now that a pump that stood in the yard, turned him we have virtually a daily mail to Fayette- grounds upon which it was founded, asking at up and pumped his boots and clothing full ville (three times a week via Warsaw, the same time for instructions. A reply was reof water. This done, they were about to three times via Raleigh, and once ceived to the effect that if he (Col. Frank) was let their half-drowned enemy go, when a via Lumberton), we trust that our wag-the story is told of Curran, we be- circulation, already very good, will greatly

"Hurrah!" was the reply; "we never these people. The Journal is an old acthought of that before !" And the ears of quaintance, and for many years we have the unfortunate proctor were forthwith been under obligations for a liberal support in that section, and now, that our claims are superior to all rivals, and, we hope, our ted the following communication to Judge Meares power to summon and compel the attendance of prescribed in an order issued from Post Headmerits equal to any, our circulation yesterday: There seems to be unnecessary rumors of | will very largely increase. Those wishing the removal of certain officials growing out to subscribe or advertise in our paper, will Hon. O. P. Meares, Judge of Criminal Court, of the non-conformity of the jury lists of find Mr. McKethan prepared to give retaxes the present year upon the jury lists. this county with the terms of General Sick- ceipts in our name. We regard ourselves On Monday an insignificant trial of two LES' order. That the wish is often father as most fortunate in securing the services trials where the juries have not been drawn and

A. W. Fuller, Lumberton; J. W. Whit-FIELD, Shoe Heel; W. H. ALLEN, Laurencurring any liability. But we have military burg ; J. H. Osborn, Rockingham, and

Receipts from the above gentlemen will be valid at this office.

Fire at Lillington,

stant, a fire occurred at Lillington, in this county, by which a store belonging to Mr. It was occupied by Mr. W. J. Bivins, who succeeded in removing nearly all of his stock, and his loss was small. The building was valued at about \$1,000, on which

Governor Worth's Address.

We desire to call especial attention to for the present term of the Criminal the timely Address of Governor Worth to the people of the State. We shall have occasion to refer to the subject of this Address at an early date and commend its

> Grant will probably carry the nation if he carries the nomi-nation. The great bridge across the Ohio at Louisville has been commenced. Last week there were 40 deaths from cholera in Memphis, Tenn.

The Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake, just finished, holds 10,000 people. The Californians are getting up a

CRIMINAL COURT.-JUDGE MEARES' CHARGE-The August term of the Oriminal Court for this county, his Honor, Judge Meares' presiding, convened in the Court House yesterday morning. A large number of persons of all classes were in attendance, most of them having business in some

After the opening of the Court a Grand Jury

awaiting the action of the Court.

were selected and empanneled from the number of persons sworn, with Solomon J. Faison, Esq. as Foreman. His Konor then proceeded to deliver the charge to this body. He stated that he considered it unnecessary to detail at length their duties-all of them doubtless were or should be, from frequent attendance on courts, familiar with them. An explanation of the oathwas, however, entered into, and the fact declared that the performance of their duties in an ordinary manaer would not suffice. The word "diligently" was not placed before "enquire" in the form of oath, but for a purpose, and if the jury did not dilgently enquire into all offences brought to their notice, they would commit perjury. The high obligation which they are under to society as regards an efficient discharge of their duties was elluded to. It has been said that no man, however learned, could improve the form of oath which they had subscribed to. It is brief, containing no superfluity of words, but comprising deter other evil doers from the commission crime-the great object of the law being to precent crime. We are living in troublesome times, consequent upon political persecution. Lawlessness pervades the public mind to a great extent in this county-officers of the law, in the discharge of in blood but for the intervention of the law. The law must intervene and preserve its dignity, and secure order throughout the land, or society will The community is persecuted and suffering from

vagrancy-the cause of the numerous cases of larceny which have cost the county so many thoutwelve months-and will-continue to suffer unless Magistrates discharge their duty and present these cases to the Courts. There are, it was stated, a only have its origin in inexcusable large number of men loading and lounging about the streets of this city, when the Military Commandant at Baleigh offers them opportunities to obtain labor, and farmers require their services. The crime of vagrancy is punished in every State party against the perpetrator, upon his convicin the United States and in all civilized countries, same, or of the escape of the offender, if it shall and there will be no relief from this lawleseness appear that the wrong was countenanced, or the which exists until the vagrant laws are fully en-We have long been cognizant that the forced. In view of this spirit of lawlessness, shall Radicals were forcing measures upon us officers of the law sleep upon their posts and not which they will not accept for themselves. act until we are thrown into a state of anar- town, county or district. chy when it will be too late? Shall they not rather come forward, exercise their functions and State, and negro eligibility to office has break up this vagrancy in its incipiency. It is is directed to the device, as one adopted to escape the United States since I have been a citizen In Tennessee, where the Radicals control been discarded in their party platforms. So better that we should go down on the side of the the State, we see the elections carried in far as we know, in no canvass now going law than to sleep the sleep of inactivity until thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into sons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I

His Honor then proceeded to enumerate the various offences, which woul probably be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury at the present term; four grades--murder, manslaughter, justifiable and excusable homicide. Then rape, highway robbery and burglary-the latter of which, by the laws of N. Carolina, is a capital offence, the penalty being tion death, but which, like that of highway robbery, tention of the jury, and characterized as a most devlish crime, and the fact stated that the military authorities have not taken away the death penalty, which still exists. Larceny, the great source | t. of annoyance now-a-days, it was stated, needs but the voting places established by law or custom in of the Court, never be diminished to any great ex- erwise directed by the Post Commander. tent until the crime of vagrancy, out of which it grows, is suppressed. Forging and counterfeitsubornation, and bribery of public officers, forniorderly houses, gaming tables, and all the minor misdemeanors were also briefly called to the at-

Parker, indicted for murder, for Thirsday upon which he is directed to summon seventyfive good men, from which a jury will be chosen. several Acis supplementary thereto, to appear be- laws of any State or of the United States ; that Daily Journal, 6th.

CRIMINAL COURT-GENERAL SICKLES AND JUmade by a member of the bar Monday afternoon Col. Frank, Commandant of this Post, communicated by telegraph with General Sickles on Monday evening, stating the facts of the challenge and the satisfied that the jury had not been drawn and summoned in compliance with Paragraph II, Genwooden one, but don't nail his ears to it." It is unnecessary to make promises to obeyed. Col. Frank was further instructed that to, relative to jurors, to report their names and make suitable nominations to supersede them.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON, August 6, 1867.

Sin: I am directed by the Maj. General Commanding 2d Military District, to require all jury summoned in compliance with Paragraph II, General Order No. 32 (current series), District Headed. The juries for the present session of the ing been made up in accordance with the order above referred to, you are hereby directed to suspend all trials until it shall have been complied

Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't, R. T. FRANK, Brevet Lt. Col., and Capt. 8th Inf't., Commanding Post.

After the reception of this communication his Honor announced that, although his oath did not enjoin upon him to recognize any order emanating from military authority, still, in view of the fact | declares that no citizen shall be entitled to be reg-We learn that on Sunday night, 4th in- indicated by the communication of the Post Commandant, that all verdicts rendered by juries at the present term would be set aside, the Court | tration. onsidered it advisable, in order to save the county and individuals interested unnecessary expense. to continue all cases requiring trial by jury until the next term of this Court. The jury was accordingly declared discharged. The Court would, nesses may be taken.

> The Sultan wears a fez because he thinks 'becomes a throned monarch better than

> P. J. Hannon and Issac Hellman, two prominent citizens of St. Louis, died on the

Registration closed in Savannah, Georgia, on Saturday, the figures standing "whites, 2,269; colored, \$3,062. A fire broke out in Mobile on Saturday, destroying \$20,000 worth of property before it could be subdued.

Twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-six emigrants arrived at New Tenth. In every case of a rejection, the Board shall make a note or memorandum, setting forth York last month.

Some banditti last week robbed the United States Express stage in Lafayette county, Missouri, of \$1,700. Registration.

We are placed under obligations to Col FRANK, Commandant of this Post, for copy of General Orders No. 65, from Head quarters Second Military District. The or form or other, as is evinced by the crowded docket der directs that registration commence a once, and prescribes rules and regulations or the government of the Registration Boards. We publish it in full; also the form of oath prescribed for Registers, and that for persons registering, which are ap-

> HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1, 1867.

No. 65. REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATON

I. Registration shall commence immediate pon the promulgotion of this order. II. Post Commanders will be Superintendent of registration within their respective commands exercising, in addition to the functions hereinafter specially conferred, a general supervisory authorty, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will suspend registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect ofidnty, or incompetency, promptly reporting their action, with the reasons therefor, to thes

Headquarters. III The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely taking the cath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and all persons who shall threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence any citizen fiering to register; and for this purpose they may apply for aid to the Post Commander, and may require the attendance and services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, policemen, and also o any citizen; and all State, district, county and town officers charged with the preservation of the public peace, as well as all citizens, are required to obey the orders of said Boards, given in pursuance of the authority aforesaid and to perform all such acts and duties as may be requisite there-

arrests made as herein provided will l promptly reported to the Post Commander' to whom also the prisoners will be turned over with sands of dollars for jail fees during the past charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in Circular of May 15, 1867, from these Headquarters, and any civil officer or citizen failing to respond to the call of the Board for assistance will be dealt with in like manner.

IV. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury person, family or property, while exercising seeking to exercise the right of registration, addition to any penalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured tion; and in case of default in payment of the offender harbored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the V. Offences perpetrated by white persons dis-

guised as blacks, being of frequent occurrence, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against consideration as aggravating the offence.

him from registering, or on account of his having registered or having sought to register, shall be the more efficient government of the rebel States." and the several Acts supplementary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Registra-

VIII. Each Board shall, after having taken the 1862. entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of of- So help me God. foundation of these political associa- piety and statesmanship, Parson Brown- imprisonment. Arson was then called to the at- fice," (see Appendix, form 1,) choose one of its sessions of the Board, preserve order at its meetings for registration, and represent the Board, and this announce its action in all matters coming before hundred and sixty-seven. IX. The places of session of the Boards shall be

> each election precinct, unless for good cause oth-X. Each Board shall determine the order in which the registration shall take place in the several election precincts, that may be assigned to it ing-crimes near akin to each other-perjury and by the Post Commander, and the time which shall

XI. Each Board shall, forthwith upon notice of on lication of this order, and at least five days before commencing registration, give notice thereof tention of the jary, after which they were directed to the Post Commander, and the sheriff, and the and corrupt perjury. mayor of the city or the intendant of the town, and shall cause written or printed notices to be osted in five of the most public places in each the place where its sessions will be held, the num- | zen of the State of ber of days (in no case less than two), and the in said State for hours of the day the Board will remain in session | this day, and now reside in the County of at each place for the purpose of registration; and or the parish of ---- in said State, (as the inviting all persons qualified to vote under the case may be;) that I am twenty-one years old; writ of venure facias has been issued to the Sheriff, provisions of the Act of Congress passed March | that I have not been disfranchised for participal 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more | tion in any rebellion or civil war against the Uniefficient government of the rebel States," and the

the notice, for commencing registration, the Board | any State and afterwards engaged in insurrection shall, at the place announced, convene and enter or rebellion against the United States, or given upon it duties, and shall then and there also post | aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have jurors at the present term of the Criminal Cour, notices of the time of final sessions provided for never taken an oath as a member of Congress of

in paragraph XIX. purpose, shall be so arranged that the Board shall be separated by a bar from all other persons | and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebelwho may be assembled, and those to be registered lion against the United States, or given aid or shall be admitted within the bar, one by one, and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faith-

bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to chal- God enge the right of any citizen offering to register. pon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the Acts of Congress before cited; but e general right of challenge shall be conceded o all citizens present.

XV. If any challenge be made, the Board shall ing himself for registration, in reference to the cause of disqualification alleged, and shall hear any evidence that may be offered, to [substantiate In view of these instructions, Col. Frank direc- or disprove the cause of challenge, and shall have

> eparate columns of the list. XVII, The following shall be the process of First. Every citizen presenting himself for reg- fourth ward, 26th and 27th. stry shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed v law, (see Appendix form 2,) which shall be ad-

ministered by a member of the Board, and such oath shall be preserved with the lists. Second. His name shall then be entered in the proper column of the list, and called out by the Third. Any challenge made shall be noted in the proper column, opposite the name, with the cause

Fourth. It is recommended to Boards to defer the hearing and decision of contested cases until the session for revision provided for in paragraph Fifth. Whether or not there be any challenge,

the Board must ascertain upon such facts or in-formation as can be obtained, that the applicant is entitled to be registered before marking his name | cincts are directed to be in attendance at the places as "accepted,"—the oath not being conclusive. Sixth. Section 7 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, stered by reason of any executive pardon or amdoe or amnesty would disqualify him from regis-Seventh. Boards will take notice that it is en-

acted by Section 6 of the Act of July 19th, 1867,

that the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary Act is, (among other things,) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, average, and greatly falls short of that reported however, continue its session to hear submissions, whether he has taken an oath to support the Conand that the recognizances of defendants and wits stitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has riving during the month of June was unpreceafterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or udicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of

Eight. If there be no challenge, or if the challenge be finally overruled, and the Board determine that the applicant is entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark opposite the name of the applicant, in the proper column, " Accepted;" and he shall thereupon be deemed legally registered.

Ninth. If the final decision of the Board be that the applicant is not entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark in the proper column, opposite

in Paragraph XVII, shall be made in triplicate ists, two of which shall, after the conclusion of he first session, be exposed for public inspection at convenient places, for five days; and the third shall be retained in possession of the Board til fter the completion of registration at the meet. ng provided for in paragraph XIX, when the three having been compared and verified, shall be certified in the form prescribed and printed at the end of the blank registration lists.

XIX. Sessions for revising the lists shall be reld in each election precinct, after said five days exposure of the lists, upon notice as provided in paragraph XII, and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to revise the same for a period of two days; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled hereto has been registered, to strike the name of such from the list. And the Boards shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Act, who have not been already registered and who shall then apply to be registered.

XX. One of the said lists shall then be immediately delivered to the Post Commander, who will forward the some to these Headquarters. XXI. Each Board shall, at or before the conclusion of registration forward through the Post Commander to these Headquarters, a recommendation of three suitable persons for Inspectors of Elections in each election precinct, stating the name, occupation and postoffice address of each erson recommended XXII. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Regis-

tration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to them, and the importance of exercising with intelligence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Congress of the United States.

XXIII. Boards will take notice that according to Section 10, of the Act. of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States. XXIV. Boards are instructed that all the pro-

visions of the several Acts of Congress cited, are to be liberally construed, to the end that all the ntents thereof be fully and perfectly carried out, XXV. The attention of all concerned is directed o the requirements of Section 4 of the said Act of July 19, 1867, by which it is made the duty of the Commanding General to remove from offic all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and perfect administration of the construction Acts. The names of all such offenders will be reported through the Post Commanders; and all persons in this Military District are called upon to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said Acts and the orders issued

in pursuance thereof. XXVI. The Major-General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same. that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered and that all the rights there-

by guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed. By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES

J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 88th U. S. Infantry,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. APPENDIX.

(FORM 1.) State of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted

VI. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or to exercise the functions of any effice whatever advantage of hire or employment, to discourage under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have no vielded a voluntary support to any pretended godeemed an offence punishable by the Post Court, vernment, authority, power, or constitution with and shall entitle the injured party to damages in the United States, hostile or inlmical thereto. against the offender, any clause in any contract or | And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support VII. The Act of Congress entitled "An Act for and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same ; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duoath prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2d, ties of the office on which I am about to enter :-

> Subscribed and sworn to before me, a -.... one thousand eight - day or -

Note.-Registers will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862. Blank forms of this oath will be furnished to Post Commanders, and when duly subscribed and sworn, will be returned to the Post Cammander, who will forward them to Disallotted to each-bearing in mind that the trict Headquarters. And if any person shall whole work is to be finished before the first day falsely take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which, by law, are pro-

vided for the punishment of the crime of wilfu

-, do solemnly swear (or affirm,) in ection precinct, announcing the time when and the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citited States, nor for felony committed against the have never been a member of any "tate legisla-XII. On the day and at the hour designated in ture, nor held any executive or judicial office in the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, he chairman shall have previously provided for or as an executive or judicial officer of at y State to support the Constitution of the United States, of the United States, and will, to the best of my XIV. Two citizens shall be admitted within the ability, encourage others so to do: So help me

Sworn to and subscribed before me.)

REGISTRATION .- The registration of voters of Post will commence on Thursday, the 15th instant, and continue at the places and on the dates quarters, until completed. The Registers for this city will hold their sit-

XVI. In registering, the names of white and colored citizens shall be entered alphabetically, in tings in the City Hall. Voters of the first ward will register on the 15th and 16th instants; second ward, 19th and 20th; third ward, 22nd and 23rd; The following days are assigned for precincts

in the county outside of the city ; Federal Point, Aug. 15th and 16th

lasonporo'Aug. 19th		2011144
fiddle SoundAug. 22nd	44	23rd
opsail Sound,Aug. 26th	16.6	27th
Iolly ShelterAug. 29th	6.5	30th
locky Point, Sept. 2nd	66	3rd
ong Creek, Aug. 15th	4.0	16th
outh Washington,Aug. 19th	64	20th
Topor Plack Piver Ang. 22nd	**	23rd
pper Black River,Aug. 22nd iney Woods,Aug. 26th	66	27th
They woods Ang. 29th	44	30th
ower Black River, Aug. 29th aintuck, Sept. 2nd	**	3rd
The Boards of Registers for the vari	ous	pre-

on the time prescribed, and will hold their sittings from sunrise to sunset of each day. The Boards will make a second visitation to re-

nesty for any act or thing which without such par- vise and expose the lists, and are required to give public notice of the time set apart for this pur-

THE following is the report of the Harbor Master of this port, for the month ending August 1st. The number of arrivals is somewhat below the the month previous; but we must take into consideration the fact that the number of vessels ardentedly large-at least, larger than has been the case since the war :

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT Of vessels arrived at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., from July 1st to August 1st, 1867 With an aggregate tonage of 10,482 tons. Of the above one was from a foreign port. There were some 20 small schooners, not included in the above,

rom 35 tons downward. W. BUREHIMER, Harbor Master. Wilmington, N. C., August 1st, 1867.

\$5,000 worth of watches and \$160 in noney were stolen from a jewelry store in the ground of such rejection, and return it, with the registration list, mentioned in paragraph XX. XVIII. The registration, conducted as provided Sedalia, Missouri, last Friday.